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(3) APPOINTMENT OF A COMMITTEE TO EXAMINE THE MANURE
PROBLEM OF EACH DISTRICT.

3-30 P.M. SRI D. KRISHNAMURTHI :— Mr. President, Sir, I move the resolution that stands in my name, namely :—

This Council recommends to the Government that a committee of M.L.As. and M.L.Cs. be constituted, (a) to examine the manure problem of each district with reference to agriculture; (b) to examine the requirements of groundnut-cake of each district and the feasibility of the substitution of groundnut-cake manure by other fertilizers; (c) to examine the facilities for, and requirements of, manure other than groundnut-cake in each of the districts of the Province; (d) to propose methods and measures for the production of such fertilizers for agriculture; and (e) to report on the feasibility and advisability of, and necessity for, prohibiting the movement of groundnut-kernel outside the Province and in that connection to suggest also fair prices and how to secure the payment of such fair prices, taking into consideration the competitive price now obtaining and its reasonableness or otherwise having due regard to the interest of the groundnut cultivator who contributes by such restriction to greater output of food for the Province.

This manure problem, Sir, is a very acute one. We are passing through a grave food crisis, and in order to make things easier and to improve the output per acre, I want a committee to be set up to go into these questions for the whole Province. At any rate, this is a matter on which both the members on the Treasury Bench and also members on this side of the House are vitally interested. You cannot bring more land under ayacut immediately and you cannot make the land give greater yield unless you solve the problem of manure. If you take into consideration the yield per acre in India, Japan, China and America, you will see that yield per acre is very miserable comparatively in India. I know the Government will come forward with some figures, but I must say that there is a feeling all round the Province that one of the very important manure, the groundnut-cake, is being exploited by a section of the public for profiteering purposes. Of course, I am not here to make any charge against the Government, but I must say that this method of export of groundnut-kernels is causing a considerable loss to the producer who would otherwise get this for the purposes of improving the agriculture.

“ Sir, apart from this, the resolution which I have moved has five clauses which specifically provide to find out all possible and practicable methods of improving the agriculture of this Province. The first clause deals with the examination of the manure problem and the procurement of the manure. The second clause deals with the question of examination of the requirements of groundnut-cake for each district. I want the Government to

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evolve a practical method by which they can give facilities to the producers of groundnut-cake and also devise ways and means to supply it to the agriculturists who require this manure for their agricultural purposes. It seeks to give facilities to persons who cultivate groundnut crop and make a living out of that crop by a fair price. This is a very practical question and a question which vitally affects the improvement of agriculture and I hope hon. Members on the Treasury Bench will not allow this resolution to have the same fate as the other resolutions which were moved from this side of the House to-day. (Interruption.) Whatever that may be, I will satisfy the curiosity of Dr. John later. But, let me proceed with the debate. Therefore, Sir, for the reasons I have stated, I want that a Committee consisting of M.L.As. and M.L.Cs. should be constituted and they should be empowered to go into this question thoroughly and to suggest ways and means so that groundnut-cake may be made available to the ryots of the various districts and also other manures may be made available as far as practicable. This is a subject which claims the first priority on Government's immediate attention. I hope and I am sure the Hon. Dr. Rajan as well as the Minister for Agriculture will support the resolution and accept it. I see no harm in appointing such a Committee including some experts, if necessary. In fact, Government should have come forward with a proposal to form such a Committee. They may also form a committee consisting of experts to give the necessary technical assistance so that the Committee will not be a mere *de jure* Committee but a *de facto* Committee, which will function in a very satisfactory manner. Such a Committee should help the ryots in growing large quantities of food crops.

" Sir, as a matter of fact, I see that the ryots are finding it very difficult to get chemical manures and also groundnut-cake. They are not getting enough of groundnut-cake for producing crops such as sugarcane, plantains and rice, which do require very large quantities of groundnut-cake or some of these chemical manures. Of course, the Government might turn round and quote facts and figures that the available quantity of chemical manure was so much and that so much was made available in the free market and so on and so forth. The point to which I wish to draw the attention of the Government is that groundnut-cake should not be made available through a free market. It should be sold only through a restricted market subject to local conditions. Again, export of this groundnut to other places should be prohibited so that all the quantity may be made available to the ryots and they may be encouraged to grow more crops. At the same time, the producers of groundnut also should be encouraged by fixing a fair price for the sale, because it is the most important manure which is used in this Province. Therefore, I request the Government to support this resolution and to appoint a Committee to go into this question for the whole Province. I am prepared to accept any suggestion from the Government with

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regard to the formation of the Committee. It need not necessarily be a Committee of M.L.As. and M.L.Cs. It may also consist of technical experts so that the Committee may really go into the root of the matter which affects vitally the interests of the people at large and suggest practical ways and means. With these words, I beg to move my resolution."

SRI B. NARAYANASWAMI NAYUDU :—" I second it."

* SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" Mr. President, Sir, while supporting the object of the resolution, I really doubt very much whether the Committee proposed by the hon. Member will satisfy the purposes for which this resolution has been moved. Sir, this resolution is intended to explore the possibilities of getting manure in this Province. I take it that this resolution intends to provide manure only for wet lands. (Interruption.) I think, Sir, it is absolutely necessary that manure should be provided for dry lands also. So far as I know, chemical manures are so costly that no one is thinking of using these manures for dry lands. As a matter of fact, the extent of dry land is so vast that no ryot can afford to use these chemical manures for those lands. In very many places, this manure has been a source of quarrels in villages. The big ryot wants to monopolise this manure for himself and the other ryots in the village do not tolerate it, and so a quarrel ensues. This kind of thing goes on in different parts of the black cotton soil. Therefore, I submit that in considering the question of the supply of manure, it is necessary that suitable steps should be taken for finding out whether these chemical manures can be made available for these dry lands also.

" Sir, about the question of appointing a Committee consisting of M.L.As. and M.L.Cs. as suggested by my hon. Friend, I submit that this Committee cannot be competent at all."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" You can leave that question to the Government. If the Government is going to appoint a Committee, Members will not refuse to serve on it."

* SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" I say, Sir, that this Committee may not be useful in coming to a conclusion whether a particular manure will be useful or not, whether particular kinds of manure may be manufactured in this Province and how such manures may be made available to the ryots, because, an expert Committee consisting of scientists can only deal with these questions.

" Sir, so far as clause (c) is concerned, I must submit that this resolution is an amalgam of so many things. I have no objection to some of the clauses while I object to some other clauses. With regard to facilities with which certain districts of the Provinces can get these manures, I must say that the villages which are situated near the forest area, are in a very advantageous position because they can get leafy manure from the adjacent forests. But, I find that there has been a lot of objection by the

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Forest Department with regard to getting this manure from the forests. I therefore request the Government that some relaxation in the rules may be provided for so that the ryots may get this manure on easy terms from the Forest department.

"Sir, the last clause is rather a curious one. I do not know whether my hon. Friend thinks that it will really benefit the cultivator. So far as the groundnut producer is concerned, unless he gets some fair price, he is not going to grow groundnut. Again, if Government is going to prohibit the export of groundnut, he will not be tempted to grow groundnut at all. Therefore, the restriction which my hon. Friend seeks to impose on the export of groundnut outside the Province will hit hard the producers of groundnut. I submit that this restriction that the groundnut should not be exported outside the Province, should not at all be imposed. On the other hand, groundnut should be freely permitted to be exported outside the Province. I also wish to submit, Sir, that the price of groundnut will fall when there is a restriction on its export outside the Province with the result that the cultivator who produces groundnut will suffer. So, I request the Government not to prohibit its export outside the Province in the interests of the producers of groundnut and groundnut-cake. Sir, the Government of India rightly decided that groundnut should not be exported outside the country but at the same time, they said that it could be exported to other Provinces within the Indian Union. If the groundnut is kept within the country, the oil can be extracted from the groundnut and the cake may be made available at cheaper rates to a large number of ryots. Therefore, Sir, I submit that groundnut should not be prohibited from being exported outside the Province."

* SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—"Mr. President, Sir, I rise to support the resolution moved by my hon. Friend, Sri D. Krishnamurthi. In doing so, I do not propose to dissect the resolution as my hon. Friend, Sri Ranga Reddi, did. The principle underlying the resolution must be acceptable to all members whether they are on this side of the House or on the other side. Sir, my interest in this resolution are varied as the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture himself knows. I have put a long question about the manurial requirements of this Province. It was practically a suggestion that an examination of the manurial requirements of this Province should be made with reference to what is actually available, how supplies are to be made and how best to make up the deficit. I hope, Sir, the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture is getting the question examined. I welcome my hon. Friend, Sri Krishnamurthi's suggestion that such an examination by a Committee may be undertaken. It may be a Committee consisting of M.L.As and M.L.Cs. or it may be an expert Committee. All that we are anxious is that that Committee should go into such questions, such as, what are the manurial requirements of this Province, how they are being satisfied, how they should be met if they are

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3-45 p.m. insufficient and so on. Sir, I think the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture should welcome this resolution, because it will assist him in proceeding with the plans which he may have for improving the supply of manure to the Province.

My hon. Friend, Sri Ranga Reddi, was somewhat critical of the suggestion contained in the resolution regarding the prohibition of export of groundnut kernel from this Province. If I remember aright, the Government have only recently imposed that restriction, viz., groundnut kernel cannot go outside the Province. No doubt the object of the Government in doing so is very laudable. It was found that not only we lost oil, but we lost also the valuable cake and so Government wanted that even though the oil may be exported, at least the kernel should be available. In fact, some of us felt that by allowing this free movement, Government were giving away a large amount of manure that ought to be ours. Evidently, Sri Ranga Reddi was speaking on behalf of the producers forgetting a better price. He should also see that there is need for a judicious adjustment between the needs of our Province and the desire to make more money by the producer. Sir, I do not think the Hon. Minister for Agriculture will have any objection to accept this resolution, at least the spirit underlying it, though he may not agree to the appointment of a Committee composed of M.L.As. and M.L.Cs.. My hon. Friend, Sri Krishnamurthi has stated that he is not anxious to have a Committee of M.L.Cs. and all that he wants is that Government should undertake the examination of the manurial requirements of the Province and see that they are satisfied as soon as possible. I have therefore great pleasure in supporting this resolution."

* SRI C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, I wanted to speak on the resolution before the House. This is a non-official day on which every non-official member is free to bring in any resolution he likes, of course with due notice. But, I am surprised to note that every resolution that has been moved on this day is a resolution for the appointment of committees. I do not know why hon. Members have taken a fancy for these committees. The appointment of committees means practically shelving the issue. That has been my experience, Sir, in legislative life. But, anyhow, since the resolution is before us, I would like to state, on examining the possibilities of manure, the villagers consider farm-yard manure as the best kind of manure for the Grow More Food Campaign; so also, the sheep manure. Penning sheep in cultivable land is also another way of manuring the soil. But, Sir, unfortunately, during the last war, all the forests were denuded and made into residential quarters or cultivable land for giving to the returned soldiers and all sheep, cattle, bullocks were slaughtered to feed the fighting soldiers and so there is now a dearth of cattle manure as well as green manure. Therefore, we should find other methods. There is the green manure. It is said that green manure is one of the best manures for the soil and the Government also advise us to grow kolinji,

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sunhemp and all that. Even this year also the Agricultural Demonstrator in our parts has advised us to grow kolinji in our soil and I promised to do so, but unfortunately the rain has failed and there is no scope for growing kolinji in my lands. That is the position with regard to manures.

“Now, groundnut-cake is one of the best manures that every agriculturist uses for his wet and dry cultivation. Groundnut cakes are available only to a certain extent—thanks to the Agricultural department. But, I would suggest to the Government, as I have suggested earlier, that in addition to the groundnut-cakes which are not at all available, you can also purchase castor-cakes, the neem-cakes and other manurial cakes to be used for agricultural purposes. The bull-dozers, whenever they are not in use, may be ordered to do the work of removing silt that is accumulated in tanks and irrigation channels. These silts are very good as manure for dry and wet cultivation. If the Government are good enough to utilize these bull-dozers in dry seasons when they are not in use, for removing silt, it will serve a double purpose—the agriculturists will have his manure in the shape of silt manure and he will also get some more water impounded into the tanks through the irrigation sources. These are some of the suggestions I wanted to make and I take this opportunity of making them to the Government.

“Sir, with regard to the Committees, I may say I have not got much faith in the committees. As I have stated in the beginning, this is a day of committees, but committees are no good because, appointment of committee means shelving the problem and nothing else. So, Sir, instead of asking for the appointment of committees, we may appeal to the Government. I know in the past, these Agricultural Demonstrators were going about in the villages advising agriculturists to do this and that, but now they are fixed to their desks, writing their accounts and distributing the groundnut cakes and so on. (A voice: ‘Black-marketing also.’) As my hon. Friend says also black-marketing. There are some dishonest demonstrators earning through black-marketing also. If the Agricultural department desires to be useful to the people, they must send out demonstrators for advising the agriculturists as to how they could improve their agriculture. That is the only way of doing it. By this resolution, my hon. Friend wants that the export of groundnut cakes and kernel outside the Province should be stopped but my hon. Friend, Sri Ranga Reddi, says it ought not to be stopped, because there will be an incentive for the agriculturists to grow groundnut. I think the export of groundnut kernel and cakes should be stopped. There are a number of small factories, small oil mills and big oil mills started in the country and there are also many Vanaspathi factories which have been started where vegetable ghee on a large scale is being prepared. I do not know much about the usefulness of the vegetable ghee. Whatever that may be, I am sure our groundnut kernels are likely to be disposed of in our own country at a fair and equitable

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price and we can get groundnut cakes and groundnut oil produced in our own country. If the groundnut kernel is not exported, we can have all the cakes and oil for use in our own country.

"Then again, Sir, I would also suggest that the export of bone also should be stopped, because bonemeal is a very useful manure for both paddy and sugarcane cultivation. At present, these bones are exported to foreign countries and they come back as bonemeal at exorbitant prices. Instead of their export to foreign countries, I would suggest that either the Agricultural department or some industrialists may take up the manufacture of bone-meal in this country itself.

"These are some of the suggestions I wanted to place before the Government. For giving effect to this, the Government must first stop the export of groundnut kernels, cakes and bone to foreign countries."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM:—“అధ్యక్ష, సోదర సభ్యులారా, డి. కృష్ణమూర్తి గారు తీసుకొనివచ్చిన తీర్మానమును నేను బలపరచుచున్నాను. ఈ తీర్మానము రాష్ట్రము లోని అన్ని పాఠశాలల రైతులయొక్క ఉపయోగ నిమిత్తము ఉద్దేశించబడినది. కృష్ణ మూర్తిగారు చెప్పినట్లు కమిటీలను ఏర్పాటుచేసి రైతులకు కావలసిన ఎరువులను ఇచ్చుట చాలా ముఖ్యమైనటువంటి విషయము.

“ఈ కోజున రైతులయొక్క సజ్జీతి చాలా దుర్భరస్థితిలో ఉన్నది. ఈ విషయంలో మంత్రివర్గంవారు తగినంత శ్రద్ధ తీసుకొనవలయునని వారిని కోరుచున్నాను. అదీక అహారోత్పత్తి కావలసినంత ఎరువు రైతుకు supply చేయింపలేక పోతే వ్యవసాయం చేయడం చాలా కష్టము.

“ధాన్యసేకరణ (food procurement) సందర్భంలో ప్రభుత్వంవారికి ఎవరైతే ధాన్యం ఇస్తారో వారికి బస్తాకు 2 రూపాయల బోనస్ ఇస్తామని, ఈ 2 రూపాయలలో 1 రూపాయ విలువ ఎరువు రూపంలోను, మిగతా రూపాయ ధన రూపంలోను ఇస్తామని ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఉత్తరువులు జారీచేసారు. ఈ విధానాన్ని గౌరవ సభ్యులు ఈ శాసన సభలోను (Legislative Council), క్రింద శాసనసభలోను (Legislative Assembly) కూడా విమర్శించారు. అయినప్పటికీ ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఆ విమర్శలను అంతగా పాటించినట్లు కనిపించదు. గవర్నమెంటువారి ఉత్తరువుల ప్రకారము ఎవరైతే ధాన్యం యిస్తారో వారికి వేరుశనగపిండి యిస్తారుగాని, నిజంగా కష్టించి వ్యవసాయముచేసే రైతుకు యివ్వరు. రైతులు కష్టపడి వ్యవసాయముచేసి, వచ్చిన ఫంటలో ఎక్కువ భాగము ఈనాందారులకు, జమీందారులకు, పెద్ద పెద్ద భూఖానులకు ముక్తాపిండి యిస్తారు. ఈ విధంగా ముక్తాలు యిచ్చేసిన తరువాత వారిదగ్గర మిగిలిన ధాన్యం వారి కుటుంబ ఉపయోగానికి కూడా చాలిచాలకుండా ఉంటుంది. అటువంటి రైతు ప్రభుత్వానికి ధాన్యం అమ్మలేడు. ఆ కారణంచేత అతనికి వ్యవసాయ డిమాండ్ మెంటువారు ఎరువు యివ్వరు. కాని బోనస్ కూపనులు వున్నటువంటి ఈనాందారులకు, పెద్ద పెద్ద భూఖానులకు మాత్రమే వేరుశనగ పిండి యిస్తారు. భూములకు ఎరువు వేసేవాడు రైలేకాని, ఈనాందారు కాదు. అందుచేత ప్రభుత్వంవారి బోనస్ కూప విధానమువలన వ్యవసాయంచేసే రైతుకు ఎరువు కొరకటం లేదు సరిగదా, ఈ ఎరువు నిజంగా ఒక ఎకరంకూడా సాగుచేయగలుగుంటే ఈనాందారుకు యివ్వబడుతోంది. సాధారణంగా బోనస్ కూపనులు వున్న ఈనాందారులు వ్యవ

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సాయ. డిపార్టుమెంటువారి దగ్గరనుంచి వారు ప్రభుత్వంవారికి యిచ్చిన థాన్యాన్ని బట్టి ఏ 2,000, 3,000 రూపాయల ఎరువో తీసుకొంటారు. ఈ ఎరువును వారు ఆహార థాన్యాలు వేసే రైతులకు కాకుండా పొగాకు మొదలైన commercial crops పండించేటటువంటి రైతులకు హెచ్చు ధరలకు అమ్మివేస్తున్నారు. ఈ విధంగా ఈనాం దార్లకు, జమీందార్లకు, భూఖామందులకు, వర్తకులకు యిచ్చినటువంటి ఎరువు black market లోనికి పోతొందికాని, థాన్యం పండించేటటువంటి రైతుకు చిక్కటం లేదు. ఈ విషయంలో మంత్రివర్గంవారికి అనేక మహజ్జర్ల కంపించాము. అనేక విన్సిపాలు (representations) కూడా చేశాము. కాని వారు తగినంత శ్రద్ధ తీసుకొనినట్లు కనపడదు. ముఖ్యంగా ఈ ఆహార కొరత రోజులలో పంటకు ముఖ్యమైనటువంటి ఎరువును రైతులకు supply చేసే విషయంలో మంత్రివర్గంవారు చాలా శ్రద్ధ తీసుకొని, తీర్మానంలో తెలియజేసినట్లుగా ఒక రాష్ట్ర కమిటీని, అవసరమైతే ప్రతి జిల్లాకు ఒక జిల్లా కమిటీని ఏర్పాటుచేసి, ఉభయ శాసన సభలనుంచి, ఇంకా జిల్లాలలో పెద్ద రైతులనుంచి సభ్యులను నియమించి గ్రామములలోని రైతులకు సక్రమంగా ఎరువు supply అగవట్లు చూడవలసినదిగా గవర్నరు మెంటువారిని కోరుతున్నాను.

“గౌరవ సభ్యులు వచ్చి ఎరువులు (green manure) భూములకు వేసిన చాలా మంచిదని, పంట అభివృద్ధి అగుటకు చాలా అవకాశాలున్నాయని చెప్పి వున్నారు. ఈ సందర్భంలో జనప విత్తనాల సంగతి కొంచెం చెబుతాను. మొదట ప్రభుత్వంవారు జనప విత్తనాలను కంట్రోలు (control) చేస్తామని అన్నారు. కాని ఎందుచేతనో కంట్రోలు రద్దుచేశారు. దీని పర్యవసానంగా జనప విత్తనాలు బస్తా 1 కి రూ 200 లు వరకు పెరిగిపోయింది. రూ 200 లు పెట్టి ఒక బస్తా విత్తనాలు కొని రైతు జనుము వేయటం చాలా కష్టమైనటువంటి విషయం. దాశవా పంట వేసే పొలాలకొ ముఖ్యంగా జనుము వేసి దున్నినటులయితే పంట బాగుంటుంది. కాని ఈ విధరీత మయిన ధరలుపెట్టి విత్తనాలుకొని జనుము వేసినటులయితే రైతుకు కిట్టుబాటుకాదు.

“కొందరు గౌరవ సభ్యులు పశువుల గెత్తము చాలా మంచి ఎరువని మనవి చేశారు. ఈ రోజున పశువుల పరిస్థితి ఏ విధంగా వున్నదో తెలియజేస్తాను. మన పశువులకు తినడానికి జనుము లేదు. బస్తా రూ 200 లు పెట్టి విత్తనాలుకొని రైతు పశువులకు జనుము వేయలేడు. ఇంతేకాకుండా యిదివరకు వున్నటువంటి 20 జరులు, బిట్ల యివ్వడం అధిక అహరోత్పత్తి (Grow More Food Scheme) విధానంకింద సాగుచేస్తున్నారు. అందువల్ల పశువులకు పచ్చగడ్డి దొరకడంకూడా చాలా కష్టంగా వున్నది, పశువుల పరిస్థితి చాలా దుర్భరముయిపోయింది. మేతలేక పశువులు వేడ వేయలేని స్థితికి వచ్చాయి. కాబట్టి ఈ విషయము లన్నింటినీ జాగ్రత్తగా పరిశీలించి ప్రభుత్వమువారు తీర్మానములో కోరినట్లుగా కమిటీలను ఏర్పాటుచేసి రైతులకు ఎరువులు సక్రమముగా అందునట్లు చేయవలసినదని మంత్రివర్గము వారికి తెలియ చేయుచు, చాలా ముఖ్యమైనటువంటి ఈ తీర్మానమును హృదయపూర్వకముగా బల పరచుచున్నాను.”

* DR. V. K. JOHN :—“ Mr. President, Sir, an excellent case has been made out by the members of this House for the acceptance of this resolution. Not only members of the opposition but also members of the Congress Party have supported this resolution and I understand that the gentleman who moved the resolution was a member of the opposition some time back and is a member of the Congress Party now. Sir this resolution and

[Dr. V. K. John] [17th December 1947]

the previous one are intended to assist the Government to step up production. Many times in this House have I referred to the fact that it is a great responsibility of this Government to step up production in food, clothing and housing and manure is very important in the stepping up of production of foodstuffs. Sir, I am definitely of the opinion that the Government should do everything it possibly can to produce manure and instead of nationalizing motor transport and spending lot of money on it they would rather have a factory to produce manures and distribute them at cost price to the ryots. Sir, a committee will be very helpful to give advice to the Government. The Government should not think that they are infallible. They require advice and this Government requires as much advice as it can get from outside. Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar was opposed to committees because they might shelve the problem. Probably, Mr. Mudaliyar has been in committees which always shelved the solution of problems and I hope Government will put him in committees which would be active and which will discharge their duties. Sir, in stepping up production, manure is a very very important thing and that alone will solve the food problem and I hope the Government will accept this proposition, particularly in view of the fact that the mover of the proposition and others who supported him are not insisting that M.L.As. and M.L.Cs. should be appointed to the committee. Let them have an expert committee which will give advice and let the Government take their advice and not sleep over this matter which will step up production. Let the committee be composed of members of this House as also experts from outside."

* THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" Sir, Sri Suryanarayana Rao suggested that whether the Government accept the resolution as it is or not the spirit underlying the resolution must be the same for all and should be accepted. I quite agree. Nobody is satisfied with the way in which this question of manure is being treated now because manures do not reach people properly and not knowing the reasons for it people are not satisfied. There is certainly a feeling in the country as to what is being done by the Government. Knowing certain facts as I do and which I am going to place before you presently, I do not think that any particular committee can help us in the matter and that is why I want to place the materials for every one of the five items raised by the mover before the House. There is therefore no need for a committee. There is already a Fertiliser Advisory Committee assisting Government in this matter and it is an expert committee. The only defect with the committee is that it may not be composed of M.L.As. and M.L.Cs. They are all experts and they are meeting every quarter. Now that the whole manure produced is controlled by the Government and distributed by the Government there is no particular purpose in a committee going into the question as to how much manure is there and what is the best way of distributing and so on.

17th December 1947] [Sri K. Madhava Menon]

" Groundnut cake is the most important of all organic manures in the Province. The annual production of groundnut cake in the Province is estimated as follows :—

	TONS.
By power mills	214,000
By chekkus and presses	90,000

" The entire production of groundnut cake from power-driven mills and hand presses is at present acquired by the Agricultural department and distributed to ryots. A partial decontrol of oil cake has been decided upon. It is proposed to keep this confidential till it is announced. Priority is given to food crops like paddy, millets, etc., in the distribution of groundnut cake. The normal dose of groundnut cake per acre of paddy land is 500 lb. or 3-1/8 bags of 160 lb. each. The area under irrigated paddy, in the Province is over 10 lakhs acres. Thus even if the entire production of groundnut cake is for manuring irrigated paddy, it is barely sufficient for about 15.5 per cent of the total area. The cake produced in country chekkus is not procured by the Agricultural department as it is intended to serve the requirements for cattle feed. Its price also is not controlled. Imports of groundnut cake is now practically nil.

" With the difficulty of the food situation, we are now realizing the importance of these measures. We are distributing this districtwar. People knowing the usefulness of this manure are demanding it and Government are therefore making distribution districtwar and at this rate we are not able to satisfy all requirements. We are only able to give at the rate of one bag for every 6 acres whereas one acre would need 3-1/8 bags of manure. The only way to meet this situation is to step up production of these manures and find out alternative forms of manures. I will tell you what the Government have done.

" In the matter of production of groundnut kernel, Sri R. Survanaravana Rao mentioned as also other members that the export of groundnut kernel from this Province is creating a very serious problem. With a view to conserve groundnut kernel in the Province up to the maximum crushing capacity of the mills, the export of kernels outside this Province was previously controlled. With the decontrol of the movement of groundnut kernel by the Government of India in March 1947, the production of groundnut cake was seriously handicapped. We said we would give all oil and we wanted only groundnut cakes. After repeated representations to the Government of India to re-introduce the control on the movement of groundnut kernel, recently the Government of India have delegated powers to this Government to impose a ban on the movement of groundnut kernel from this Province, for a particular date and have asked us to extend it if necessary subject to the condition that the ban is not made applicable to the export of groundnut kernels to places outside India against valid permits issued by the Government of India. We have said

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that about two lakhs of tons can be exported on valid permits. That is the position. We have not been able to increase our production by putting an embargo on the exports.

"There is at present no price control of groundnuts. The Government of India in consultation with the Commodities Prices Board suggested that for the next season an economic price for groundnut and other oil seeds in parity with the price of cereals should be fixed. But this Government did not consider that the prices of kernel need be controlled. It was considered that it would be enough to fix price for the oil supplied to Vanaspathi factories and the price for oil for export at main ports and that if this was done the price of kernel would automatically adjust itself. It is considered that such price control coupled with the control of exports of kernel outside the Province would be sufficient. Further, this Government have no powers to control the prices of edible oil seeds and oils.

"Sir, that is the position with regard to groundnut cakes. The quantity available is less than what is required and that is the whole difficulty. We will have to increase production.

"With regard to other manures, the castor cake is much costly. With regard to groundnut cake, I may tell you that the price till recently was only about Rs. 99 per ton and Rs. 88 per ton in certain areas. Below this price, no miller could supply us because it won't be a profitable proposition for him. Comparing with the price of oil and kernel, the price of groundnut cake is so low that it is impossible for anybody to work with profit and they are managing evidently by bad means to make up the loss. By actual computation by controlled prices, he will have to lose Rs. 30 every ton. Prices in Hyderabad and other places are Rs. 150 and in Bombay Rs. 135 per ton, whereas our price is Rs. 112 per ton and in some northern districts it is Rs. 99 and we cannot increase it further because it will be uneconomical for the cultivator to pay more and that is why the Government have decided to decontrol groundnut cake so that the millers may deal as they like but the Government are keeping the other rates at the controlled levels.

"The other manure is compost. It has been estimated that the supply of cattle manure in this Province is sufficient for only 1/25th of the cultivable land. One of the sources of indigenous manure to meet this shortage is found in the large quantities of town refuse and nightsoil which can be utilized as valuable manure by composting them. A scheme for the conversion of town refuse into compost by the 'Bangalore Process' of compost making is functioning in 48 municipalities and 33 panchayats. The annual production of compost is estimated at 4,200,000 cubic feet or 75,000 tons. The compost is distributed to ryots either through co-operative societies or by the local bodies themselves. The sale is subsidized at the rate of 12 annas per 50 cubic feet of compost applied to land.

17th December 1947] [Sri K. Mathava Menon]

" Then there is green manure. These are found most useful for paddy. The Government have reduced the charge for the removal of green leaf manure from reserved forests by 50 per cent. There are certain periods in a year when we have almost given the green manure in the forests at a nominal rate. The Government have inaugurated an intensive campaign for increasing the production of green-manure crops and their application to paddy crops. They sanctioned a subsidy of Rs. 6-8-0 per bag of 160 lb. of green-manure seeds supplied by ryots to the Agricultural department from December 1947. The prices of green-manure seeds have been controlled.

" *Fish manure.*—The estimated production of fish manure in the Province during 1947 is 2,050 tons.

" Regarding bone manure, again we are in a vicious circle. Except Messrs. Parry & Co., and one or two others, the others cannot produce bonemeal and they can only make bone-grist. Their machinery is such that they can produce bone-grist and in the process of manufacturing it, they produce a little bit of bonemeal. The entire bonemeal is controlled and distributed by Government and the quantity is so small because we are not crushing it at all and the result is we get very small quantities and the firms ask for permit to export bone-grist and they promise in return to give a larger quantity of bone meal at a lower price. 4-15 P.M.

" The annual estimated availability of raw bones in the province based on the cattle population and mortality is about 150,000 tons. Before the war, quantity collected annually by bone crushing factories amounted to 25 to 30 thousand tons and the bonemeal produced by them was 10 to 12 thousand tons. The export of bones, bone-grists and bonemeal outside the Province is prohibited except under permits issued by the Director of Agriculture. The entire production of bonemeal is consumed in the Province itself. At present the collection of raw bones has considerably fallen and the production of bone meal during 1947 is estimated at about 6,000 to 7,000 tons only. With a view to give an impetus to the bone crushing industry, Government have sanctioned an experimental scheme under which limited quantities of bone grist will be permitted to be exported against the supply of an equal quantity of bone meal by the bone mills to the Agricultural Department.

" The import of chemical manures is done by Government of India and they distribute quotas to each province and the provincial quota is with the Department of Agriculture and one or two fertilisers firms advise regarding the mixture to suit particular soils. This body being there, I feel, no purpose will be served by constituting a committee.

[Sri K. Madhava Menon] [17th December 1947]

"The following targets of requirements of ammonium sulphate for foodcrops have been fixed during the five-year period 1947-48 to 1951-52:—

	TONS.
1947-48 	70,000
1948-49 	90,000
1949-50 	100,000
1950-51 	100,000
1951-52 	150,000

At present the supply is arranged by the Government of India by imports from abroad and to some extent by production in India. The quota allotted to this province for 1947-48 (ending July 1948) is 50,000 tons as against 70,000 tons allotted during previous years. The Government have made arrangement with Messrs. the Travancore Fertiliser and Chemicals, Limited, for the supply of 20,000 tons of ammonium sulphate or two-fifths of its output. The factory has just started production. The Government have also subscribed for shares in the Government of India Factory at Sindhri for commercial production of ammonium sulphate. This is expected to start production by the end of 1949 only.

"The estimated requirements of superphosphate in this province during 1947-48 is 10,000 tons. A scheme for the annual production of 5,000 tons of superphosphate on Government account by Messrs. Parry & Co., for a period of three years is still under consideration of Government. The firm started production in August 1946.

"I beg to assure hon. members that the whole thing is controlled by Government. They are not unaware of the requirements of each district but at the same time, they have not been able to make the required supply. I am trying my best to, so adjust things that we give to districts which require and remove them from places not requiring it. I understand perfectly the object of the resolution and that shows that there is so much of discontent regarding the manure position and that the House is only voicing those feelings in the matter. I have explained to the House the methods that we are adopting and explained how we are trying our best in the matter. As there is to be a gradual decontrol in respect of food, we expect decontrol of groundnut cakes also. My hon. Friend Mr. Purushottam said that black-marketing will increase."

SRI N. SANKARA REDDI:—"In certain districts a large quantity of the cakes go to zamindars who are not actual cultivators of land."

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"My hon. Friend Mr. Purushottam referred to the issue of bonus coupons and said that instead of manure, cash might be given. I may tell you that the question of bonus coupons started only a couple of months ago. The manure was distributed on the recommendation of

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Village Committees and particular quantities are allotted to them by Government. Some of the Village Committees bungled very badly and manure was not supplied properly. After the abolition of Village Committees, the demonstrators have been asked to supply manure according to the acreage of land that a man cultivates. In between the bonus question has come. In order to increase production Government offered a bonus of eight annas worth of manure for every maund of rice supplied. We have to cash these bonus coupons which people hold. It is a promise which Government held out to people and we have to honour that promise. But that is in connection with the next year's cultivation and not for this year's cultivation. Even in that case, certain hardship is likely to arise. The man who supplied more of paddy will be entitled to get more coupons. But we are making arrangements to see that cultivators who have no surplus to surrender will also get their share of manure. The difficulty raised by my hon. Friend that zamindars holding these coupons cash their coupons and make money by selling groundnut cakes at blackmarket rates is certainly possible. Only we have to find them out and prosecute them and we shall take early steps to see that the law takes its course.

"My hon. Friend, Mr. Krishnamurthi said that groundnut cakes were exploited or exported—I do know exactly what he said. (Sri D. Krishnamurthi: "Exported.") I have already said that it is not being exported. Knowingly it is not exported. Just as in stealing some escape but many are caught, for it is not permitted, so also here it is not permitted and anybody found doing it is liable to be punished. Government do not feel under the present circumstances that the constitution of a Committee for the purposes mentioned in the resolution is advisable. We have benefited much from the discussions and I shall be glad to take the advice from friends in this House regarding the distribution of manure that is available."

AN HON. MEMBER:—"Who constitute the Fertilizer Advisory Committee?"

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON:—"It consists of some fertilizer firms and some officials nominated by Government. I do not exactly remember. They are taking their advice in the matter of mixtures of manure and things are done more or less according to their advice. They also advice regarding the way of increasing the production of manure."

"I now request the mover to withdraw the resolution."

The resolution was by leave of the House withdrawn.

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN:—"Mr. President, I move that this meeting of the House be adjourned" (Mr. Farookhi rose.)

(A VOICE:—"To what date.")

MR. PRESIDENT:—"That is left to me."

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ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI SAHIB BAHADUR :—" Mr. President, this is a non-official day and we have been having very interesting methods of carrying on discussions. It is not even 4-30 and we can carry on till 5."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" The question is not the time."

ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI SAHIB BAHADUR :—" Generally that is how the discussions are carried on in this House. If discussions dragged on till 5, it would have been open to the hon. the Leader of the House to allow a member to carry on or to move for closure. The resolution which stands in my name is an innocuous resolution. I shall not embarrass the Government by making a speech which will prejudice the situation. When there is time, I do not see how there could be an adjournment of the House."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" For your information, Rule 63 says any meeting or business may be adjourned."

ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI SAHIB BAHADUR :—" I would invite your attention, Sir to the second proviso which says 'provided further that a motion under this rule cannot be made more than once during the debate on any question'. No, Sir, the provision is there to safeguard the interests of members."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" The wording is 'more than once on any question'."

ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI SAHIB BAHADUR :—" It is a general rule and it says on any question whether it is that question or any different question, they cannot move."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" This is a different question. The point you want to make does not apply. Supposing there is a discussion on a Bill. One member moved that we proceed to the next Bill and that is defeated. Again, another member cannot rise and make a similar motion. That is what is meant by the provision."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" Under what rule, is this motion made?"

MR. PRESIDENT :—" Under Rule 63."

ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI SAHIB BAHADUR :—" I submit that a motion cannot be moved more than once."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" I think you are wrong."

ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI SAHIB BAHADUR :—" It is for you to interpret it, Sir."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" It is not a question of interpretation; for anybody can interpret it and see on the reading of the proviso that when once a motion under that rule has been negatived during the debate on any question, it is not proper for another question to be raised."

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SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" Sir, to prevent discussions on certain important matters, is it right to allow Government to make use of these rules and adopt such tactics to prevent discussions—I am sorry I have used this expression."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" I am not here to express an opinion. I am here only to attend to the administering of the rules to the best of my lights. The Government are within their powers in making this motion. It is nevertheless left to members to criticize them on the proper occasion but it is not left to me to overlook the rules; the rule is there."

ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI SAHIB BAHADUR :—" Sir, the proviso runs thus: ' Provided further that a motion under this rule cannot be made more than once during the debate on any question.' So, it says, once a motion has been made it cannot be made more than once."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" Read it carefully."

ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI SAHIB BAHADUR :—" Once a motion has been made under this rule another motion cannot be made whether it is under this question or any other question. That is my interpretation."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" How do you get it? "

ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI SAHIB BAHADUR :—" The rule says *any* question: it does not specify the question; that means, ' generally on all questions ' ; this rule cannot be applied more than once on any particular question on any particular day."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" Sir, is this motion not substantially the same as the other motion."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" That is a different matter. They are two different questions."

ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI SAHIB BAHADUR :—" I think that resolution is not in order."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" It is in order. Do you want my ruling? "

ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI SAHIB BAHADUR :—" Yes, Sir. We must be definite about this in future."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" Yes, I am not at all in doubt. You raise the point that under the second proviso the motion is not in order. This motion is in order; because it is clear the second proviso can only refer to a second or subsequent motion on any particular question. It cannot affect a similar motion being made on any other question on the agenda paper. I therefore rule this point of order does not stand."

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"I now put the motion to the vote of the House. The question is that this House do adjourn."

The motion was put to vote and declared carried. Mr. Abdul Latif Farookhi Sahib demanded a poll. The division bell was rung and hon. Members took their respective seats. The President again put the motion to the vote of the House. Several members cried 'Aye' in favour of the motion. But there was no voice raised against the motion.

4 35 p.m. MR. PRESIDENT :—"The resolution was put and carried. I now adjourn the House till eleven of the clock to-morrow."

